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Buy Your Stoves from us and save freight.

Automatic Piano FREE.

Worth \$80; come and try your chance before it is gone.

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CONFERENCE PROGRAMME.

The Meeting to be Held at Bethesda Church.

The next session of the Williamsburg Sunday school conference will be held at Bethesda church August 26th and 27th next. The following is the programme:

First Day. Morning Session

10:30—Devotional exercises.

10:40—Address of Welcome, by Mr. R. B. Roper; response by Mr. N. D. Lesesne;

11:00—Organization, election of officers etc.;

11:30—Reports from schools;

12:00—Sermon by Rev. G. W. Davis; adjournment for dinner.

Afternoon Session.

3:00—Devotional exercises;

3:10—Reports from schools;

3:40—Discussion; The teachers meeting, Rev. S. P. H. Elwell and Mr. J. J. Morris;

4:10—Normal lesson, Rev. J. H. Noland.

4:40—Question box; Adjournment.

Second Day; Morning Session.

10:00—Devotional exercises;

10:10—Reports from schools;

10:40—Discussion: Lesson helps and literature by Rev. R. A. Few and Mr. H. W. Acher-

man.

11:10—Discussion: The home department, by Rev. R. C. Boulware and Mr. W. D. Eaddy;

11:40—Discussion: The management of boys and young men, by Rev. S. J. Bethea and Mr. A. B. Lawrence;

12:00—Sermon by Rev. S. P. H. Elwell; Adjournment for dinner;

Afternoon Session.

3:00—Devotional Exercises.

3:10—Discussion: Selection of teachers by Dr. H. L. Baker and Mr. L. L. Ard;

3:40—Question box;

4:00—Miscellaneous business; Adjournment.

All traveling and local ministers and all superintendents of Sunday schools and two delegates from each school are entitled to seats as members. School superintendents will please collect two cents from each scholar and bring to the conference to defray the expenses of the conference.

J. McB. GRAHAM,
President.

Why take Johnson's Chill & Fever Tonic? Because it cures the most stubborn case of Fever in ONE DAY.

If the party writing from Trio under the nom de plume of "Blue Steel" will send us his or her real name, the article will be published. This rule applies to all.

Quite a number of young people from this place attended the commencement exercises of the Lake City High School last Monday night. They went up on the afternoon train and returned on the early morning train. The crowd was bent on pleasure, and pleasure it had. There was nothing to effect the happiness of anyone in the party and a more thoroughly enjoyed trip would be hard to arrange. The excursionists had about eight hours in Lake City, and every one of them was "spent in enjoyment. The following are the names of some of those who were in the party.

Misses Bessie Kelly, Barbara Jacobs, Essie Benjamin, Mamie Jacobs, Barbara Levy, Alma Kelly, Etta Jacobs, Florence Benjamin, and Beatrice Graham; Messrs Louis Gilland, T. J. Brown, W. S. Scott, H. A. Graham, W. S. Lynch, E. C. Dennis, Troy Flagler, J. Lide Tallevast, Edwin Hirsch, Peter Matthews, R. K. Wallace, J. P. Nelson, and G. T. Bullard. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. Louis Jacobs. Misses Bessie Kelly, Mamie Jacobs and Florence Benjamin, and Messrs. E. C. Dennis, H. G. Askins, Louis Gilland and Edwin Hirsch remained in Lake City until Wednesday. Several of the young men went up again Tuesday night, returning Wednesday morning.

Every family having any interest in the Williamsburg Presbyterian cemetery is earnestly requested to send a good hand (man preferred) to the cemetery on Tuesday, the 29th inst., to put it in thorough order for the erection of the wire fence. Mr. Edwin Harper will be present to direct the hands and to see that the work is properly done.

Williamsburg county's member of the State Democratic executive committee did not attend the committee meeting in Columbia last Tuesday night, and this county had no voice in the proceedings of the meeting whatever.

Quinine and other fever medicines take from 5 to 10 days to cure fever. Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic cures in ONE DAY.

There are two kinds of unhappy people in the world—those who are not known, and those who are miserable because they are known too well.

Do not be concerned about the question, "Shall we know each other in heaven?" when you pass your next door neighbor without speaking to him.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic is a ONE-DAY Cure. It cures the most stubborn case of Fever in 24 Hours.

EXPORT BOUNTIES.

SENATOR CANNON INTRODUCES LUBIN'S SCHEME TO HELP FARMERS.

He Makes a Hot Speech and Floors All Opponents—Present Protection Is One Sided and Robs the Farmer—He Now Sells in a Cheap and Bays in a Dear Market—Can Be Protected Only by Export Bounties on Farm Products—If He Cannot Get These He Wants Absolute Free Trade.

Senator Cannon of Utah introduced on May 25 an amendment to the tariff bill which is likely to make trouble for the Republican leaders and which may break down the whole protective system. The amendment favors the Lubin scheme of paying export bounties on farm products. This scheme is now being pushed vigorously, not only by its author, David Lubin, but also by the granges of many states and by trade unions and ministers. It makes its fight inside the ranks of protection and has already opened more farmers' eyes to the folly of the system than all of the tariff reform work that has been done.

Senator Cannon told some plain truths when introducing this amendment. He spoke in part as follows:

It was with great surprise, upon an examination of the measure, that I found that the great class of our population who have from the beginning not only supported the protective tariff party by their votes, but have supported the protective tariff principle by their industry from the beginning of its operation, were in a large degree excluded from any of its benefits. It is, I say, to supply a very patent omission from the measure as it now stands that the amendment is proposed and will be advocated here until a vote shall be had thereon.

The bill as it is offered today affords no protection to agricultural staples. There is remaining, I presume, no advocate of the protective tariff system who will contend that in this bill, with these import duties, there is afforded any protection or benefit of increased price arising from import duties upon any of those commodities of which we export our surplus, nor are there remaining at the present time in the school of protection very many men who will contend and none who will prove that the indirect protection afforded to the farmer by the tariff on manufactured goods is sufficient compensation to him for the vast cost entailed upon him in carrying the protective tariff system upon manufactured goods.

It has become apparent to all thoughtful observers, and certainly it is known to all who have any direct connection with the agricultural industry of the United States, that the farmer cannot, and the man who reads him well knows that the farmer will not, much longer bear this burden.

There are three remedies possible. The second remedy, and one which I, as a believer in protection, would be ready to accept rather than to hold to and vote for an inequitable bill, would be absolute free trade, by which the farmer might buy as cheaply as he is compelled to sell, and that remedy this congress will not seek to enforce. There remains, then, but the third—the application of an export bounty which shall in a measure give restitution to the farmer for the higher prices which he is compelled to pay in protected markets.

No proposition based upon the declaration of equal protection to all the industries of the United States is complete, nor can there be successfully made a contention that it is just, unless it gives to the exporter of agricultural staples from the United States an equivalent benefit to that given to the manufacturer by the imposition of an import duty.

A duty of 25 cents a bushel upon wheat is a delusion and a snare. The farmer of the United States gets no benefit from it. The imposition of duty upon cotton, if that were attempted, would be of no value to the cotton producer. The imposition of a duty on rye is of no value to the farmer of the United States. Every other protected industry has a direct benefit from this tariff, because where we do not produce in the United States sufficient for our own consumption and a quantity considerable in extent for export the import duty serves as a means whereby the local producer can enhance the price to the local consumer.

The immediate benefit to the farmer derived from the treasury of the United States would not be all. For this comparatively small expenditure to him he would receive for these staples more than \$225,000,000 in higher prices than he now receives. It is true that this would increase the price of breadstuffs to the consumers in the cities, but under the declaration made here today that with higher prices the people will be more able to buy we will have a larger consumption of wheat and wheat flour and other agricultural staples in the cities of the country than we have now at the low prices.

Mr. Butler—Mr. President, the senator from Utah said he was in favor of about \$13,000,000 export duty on wheat at 10 cents a bushel. If we pay an export bounty of 10 cents a bushel, that will raise the price of every bushel of wheat, whether exported or consumed at home, that much, will it not?

Mr. Cannon—Certainly it will.

Mr. Butler—Then, for an investment of \$13,000,000, which the government would pay out in the shape of an export bounty, the wheat farmers of the country would get their protection of \$80,000,000 or \$70,000,000, would they not?

Mr. Cannon—They would, if there be any truth in the protective principle.

Mr. Butler—That would be a very good investment.

Mr. Cannon—It would be a very good investment if it were to be made in behalf of any manufacturing industry or any trust in the United States, but anything in behalf of the farmer is looked

upon with scorn and is considered a doubtful investment by the legislature of the United States.

In addition, Mr. President, it is a very poor argument, when you have been robbing some man for years and he asks you for justice, to say that you propose to continue to rob him of more and say that you do not know where you are going to get the money with which to restore that which you have aughteously taken. It is the very first duty of the congress of the United States to provide a bill which shall not only be honest in its present application, but which shall pay back some portion of that which has been taken from the pockets of the toilers of this land.

I have talked with the farmers in 20 states of the Union since last fall, and I firmly believe that this tariff will no longer endure than until the farmers of the United States can have a chance to revise it at the polls, if you do not give to them some portion of its benefits.

The farmer is bending beneath a burden which he cannot carry longer. He has been the backbone of the integrity of the United States, but there comes in the place of the free and independent farmer of this country a race of tenantry to reap servilely where he sowed nobly, men who receive their opinions from others instead of giving their own independent voice at the polls and in all their declarations to their fellow men.

The senate of the United States can afford to be absolutely just. I believe the amendment should be adopted.

Mr. Chandler—May I ask the senator from Utah a question?

Mr. Cannon—Certainly.

Mr. Chandler—I heard the senator speak of robbery a little while ago with reference to the tariff. Does the senator mean that the farmer has been robbed all these years by the tariff? Is that the senator's argument?

Mr. Cannon—Yes, sir, decidedly.

Mr. Chandler—When did the senator first think that the American tariff system was a robbery of the farmer?

Mr. Cannon—Just so soon as the senator gave sufficient attention to the subject to understand the truth of it. I advocated Republican tariffs as earnestly and as faithfully in my humble way as the senator from New Hampshire, and I believed exactly what I taught.

But I am not disposed any longer to advocate a system by which one portion of the population is taxed for the benefit of another portion of the population. I think that it is unfair to cherish only one class, and that the class which has already the most power of self protection. If the senator from New Hampshire will go across the plains of Kansas, as I have gone, and across the plains of Nebraska, I believe in him sufficiently to think he will come back and say that this bill is robbery of the American farmer.

I have stated that I am in favor of a protective tariff system. I stated that in the guilelessness of my soul, being a Republican, I went out and advocated the Republican idea of a protective tariff. I never was brought quite so close to responsibility concerning it before as I am today. Heretofore I have discussed it on the stump, advocating it in general terms, but as soon as I am confronted with responsibility which obliges me to look more closely into its application to all the people I am simply discharging my duty when I seek to amend this measure so that it shall be honest to all.

The Monkey and the Cats.



The monkey could pull its own sugar out of the fire, but prefers to use the paws of the cats. Poor cats, how it must hurt them! Yes, it does hurt them a little, but they can stand it for the sake of their good friend the monkey. Perhaps they will get a share of the sugar, or if not that something else which they like better. Perhaps! It is certain that they have long been fast friends of the monkey and that they like him for his sly and cunning tricks.

Republican Criticism of Taxed Hides.

According to the protective theory the imposition of a tax on noncompeting articles adds to their cost to the consumer. This theory would be aptly exemplified in the proposed duties on hides, as the people would be compelled to pay more for their footwear. It is estimated that the increased cost of boots and shoes for one year under the proposed duty would amount to \$20,000,000. With free hides our manufacturers of leather goods have been able to build up a great export trade in footwear. As Mr. Blaine said when it was proposed to put a duty on hides in the law of 1890, "It will yield a profit to the butcher only—the last man that needs it." The interests of the tanners and shoe manufacturers are vastly more important than the interests of butchers and western ranchmen.—Chicago Times-Herald, Republican.

OF No Consequence.

The brewers are good campaign contributors. Therefore they are to be excused from their proper share of taxes. The wearers of clothes are of no particular account to the Mark Hannas of our time. Why shouldn't they and the consumers of sugar and shoes be made to bear the whole burden?—World.

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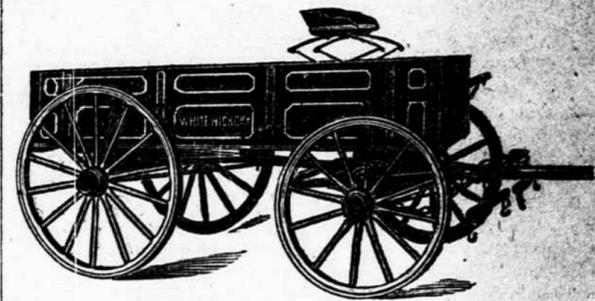
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